Table 1: Core indicators for measuring attitudes toward the police in Canada.

1. When you think about [INSERT POLICE SERVICE], to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?[12]
   a. The police make decisions based on facts.
   b. The police treat people with respect.
   c. The police provide the same quality of service to all citizens.
   d. The police are dealing with the things that matter to people in this community.
   e. I feel a moral duty to follow police orders.
   f. I generally support how the police usually act.
   g. I would help the police if asked.

2. About how often would you say that the police in your neighbourhood exceed their authority?[13]

3. In general, to what extent do you agree that the [INSERT POLICE SERVICE] [is/are] effective at:[14]
   a. resolving crimes where violence is involved?
   b. responding quickly to calls for assistance?

4. Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?[15]
5. Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this country are doing?[16]

Additional Recommended Items

In addition to the core indicators, Jackson and Bradford (2019) recommended that community surveys also incorporate questions measuring key correlates of attitudes toward the police as potential explanatory measures, including: demographics (e.g., gender identity, ethnic identity, age, income, rural/urban location); police contact (self- and police-initiated); previous victimization; and perceived safety and disorder. As mentioned, these factors can be useful for explaining the variation observed in community members' attitudes in any given survey.

Where possible, we would encourage the use of the same questions used in this pilot survey for these predictors (see Appendix E for a list of these additional recommended questions). However, we recognize that some of these questions involve areas where police services may wish to ask different questions relating to specific local crime problems or types of victimization and so may wish to modify these questions to local conditions.

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[12] Response categories: Strongly Disagree; Disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Agree; Strongly Agree.
[13] Response categories: Never/almost never; Rarely; Sometimes; Most of the time; Always/Almost always.
[14] Response categories: Strongly Disagree; Disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Agree; Strongly Agree.
[15] Response categories: Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Excellent.
[16] Response categories: Very poor; Poor; Average; Good; Excellent.